

Wilmington Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XIX.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1839.

No. 966.

From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.

The Fortunes of a Country Girl.

A STORY.

One day, I will not say how many years ago—for I intend to be very mysterious for a time with my readers—a young woman stepped from a country wagon that had just arrived at the yard gate of the famous Chelsea Inn, the Goat and Compasses, a name formed by corrupting out of the pious original, "God encompasseth us." The young woman seemed about the age of 18, and was decently dressed, though in the plainest rustic fashion of the times. She was well formed and well looking, both form and looks giving indications of the ruddy health consequent upon exposure to sun and air in the country. After stepping from the wagon, which the driver immediately led into the court yard, the girl stood for a moment in apparent uncertainty, whether to go, when the mistress of the inn, who had come to the door, observed her hesitation, and asked her to enter and take rest. The young woman readily obeyed the invitation, and soon, by the kindness of the landlady, found herself by the fire of a nicely sanded parlor, and wherewithal to refresh herself after a long and tedious journey.

"And so my poor girl," said the landlady, after having heard in return for her kindness, the whole particulars of the young woman's situation and history, "so thou hast come all this way to seek service, and hast no friend but John Hodge the wagoner? True, he is like to give thee but small help, wench, towards getting a place."

"Is service then difficult to be had?" asked the young woman, sadly.

"Ah, marry, good situations, at least, are hard to find. But have a good heart, child," said the landlady, and, as she continued, she looked around her with an air of pride and dignity: "thou seest what I have come to myself; and I left the country a young thing just like thyself, with as little to look to. But 'tisn't every one, for certain, that must look for such a fortune, and in any case it must be wrought for. I showed myself a good servant, before my poor old Jacob, heaven rest upon his soul, made me mistress of the Goat and Compasses. So mind thee, girl."

The landlady's speech might have gone on a long way; for the dame loved well the sound of her own tongue, but for the interruption occasioned by the entrance of a gentleman, when the landlady rose and welcomed him heartily.

"Hail, dame," said the new comer, who was a stout respectable staid person of middle age, "how sells the good ale? Scarcely a drop left in the cellars, I hope!"

"Enough left to give your worship a draught after your long walk," as she rose to fulfil the promise implied in her words.

"I walked not," was the gentleman's return, "but took a pair of oars, down the river. Thou knowest I always come to Chelsea myself to see if thou lackest any thing."

"Ah, sir," replied the landlady, "and it is by that way of doing business, that you have made yourself, as all the city says, the richest man in the Brewers' Corporation, if not in all London itself."

"Well, dame, the better for me if it is so," said the brewer, with a smile; but let us have the mug, and this quite pretty friend of thine shall pleasure us, mayhap, by tasting with us."

The landlady was not long in producing a stoop of ale, knowing that her visitor never set an example hurtful to his own interest by countenancing the consumption of foreign spirits.

"Right, hostess," said the brewer when he had tasted it, "well made and well kept, and it is giving both thee and me our dues. Now, pretty one," said he, filling one of the measures of glasses which had been placed beside the stoop, "with thou drink this to thy sweetheart's health?"

The poor country girl to whom this was addressed declined the proffered civility, and with a blush; but the landlady exclaimed, "Come, silly wench, drink his worship's health; he is more likely to get thee a service if it so pleased him, than John Hodge the wagoner."

"This girl has come many a mile," continued the hostess, "to seek a place in town, that she may burden her family no more at home."

"To seek service!" exclaimed the brewer; "why then it is perhaps well met with us. Has she brought a character with her, or can you speak for her, dame?"

"She has never yet been from home, sir, but her face is her character," said the kind hearted landlady; "I warrant she will be a diligent and trusty one."

"Upon thy prophesy, hostess, will I take her into my own service; for but yesterday was my housekeeper complaining of the want of help, since this deputyship brought me more into the way of entertaining the people of the ward."

Ere the wealthy brewer and deputy left the Goat and Compasses arrange-

ments were made for sending the country girl to his house in the city on the following day. Proud of having done a kind action the garrulous hostess took advantage of the circumstance to deliver an immensely long harangue to the young woman on her new duties, and on the dangers to which youth is exposed in large cities. The girl heard her benefactress with modest thankfulness, but a more minute observer than the good landlady might have seen in the eye and countenance of the girl a quiet firmness of expression, such as might have indicated the cutting short of the lecture. However, the landlady's lecture did end, and towards the evening of the day following her arrival at the Goat and Compasses, the youthful rustic found herself installed as housemaid in the dwelling of the rich brewer.

The fortunes of this girl, it is our purpose to follow. The first change in her condition which took place subsequent to that related, was her elevation to the vacated post of housekeeper in the brewer's family. In this situation she was brought more than formerly in contact with her master, who found ample means for admiring her propriety of conduct, as well as her skillful economy of management. By degrees he began to find her presence necessary to his happiness; and being a man both of honorable and independent mind he at length offered her his hand. It was accepted, and she who but four or five years before had left her country home barefooted, became the wife of one of the richest citizens in London.

For many years Mr. Aylesbury, for such was the name of the brewer, and his wife, lived in happiness and comfort together. He was a man of good family and connexions, & consequently of higher breeding than his wife could boast of, but on no occasion had he ever to blush for the partner whom he had chosen. Her calm, inborn strength, if not dignity of character, conjoined with an extreme quickness of perception, made her fill her place at her husband's table with as much grace and credit as if she had been born to the station. And, as time ran on, the respectability of Mr. Aylesbury's position received a gradual increase. He became an Alderman, and subsequently a sheriff of the city, and in consequence of the latter elevation, was knighted. Afterwards—and now a part of the mystery projected at the commencement of this story, must be broken in upon, as far as time is concerned—afterwards, the important place which the wealthy brewer held in the city, called down upon him the attention and favor of the king, Charles I., then anxious to conciliate the good will of the citizens, and the city knight received the farther honor of a baronetcy.

Lady Aylesbury, in the first year of her married life, gave birth to a daughter, who proved an only child, and round whom, as was natural, all the hopes and wishes of the parents entwined themselves. This daughter had only reached the age of seventeen when her father died, leaving an immense fortune behind him. It was at first thought that the widow and her daughter would become inheritresses of the fortune without the shadow of a dispute. But it proved otherwise.

Certain relatives of the deceased brewer set up a plea upon the foundation of a will made in their favor before the deceased had become married. With her wanted firmness, Lady Aylesbury immediately took steps for the vindication of her own and her child's rights. A young lawyer, who had been a frequent guest at her husband's table, and of whose abilities she had formed a high opinion, was the person whom she fixed upon as the legal assertor of her cause. Edward Hyde was, indeed, a youth of great ability. Though only twenty-four years of age at the period referred to, and though he had spent much of his youthful time in the society of the gay and fashionable of the day, he had not neglected the pursuits to which his family wish, as well as his own tastes, had devoted him. But it was with considerable hesitation, and with a feeling of anxious diffidence, that he consented to undertake the charge of Lady Aylesbury's case; for certain strong though unspoken and unacknowledged sensations, were at work in his bosom, to make him fearful of the responsibility and anxious about the result.

The young lawyer, however, became counsel for the brewer's widow and daughter, and by a striking exertion of eloquence, and display of legal ability, gained their suit. Two days after the successful pleader was seated beside the two clients. Lady Aylesbury's usual manner was quiet and composed, and she now spoke warmly of her gratitude to the preserver of her daughter from want, and she tendered a fee—a payment munificent, indeed, for the occasion. The young barrister did not seem at ease during Lady Aylesbury's expression of her feeling. He shifted upon his chair, changed color, looked at Miss Aylesbury, played with the purse before him, tried to speak, but stopped short, and changed color again. Thinking only of best expressing her own gratitude, Lady Aylesbury appeared not to observe her visitor's confusion; but arose, saying, "In token

that I hold your services above compensation in the way of money, I wish also to give you a memorial of my gratitude in another shape." As she spoke thus, she drew a bunch of keys from her pocket, which every lady carried in those days, and left the room.

What passed during her absence between the parties whom she left together, will be best known by the result. When Lady Aylesbury returned, she found her daughter standing with averted eyes, but her hand within that of Edward Hyde, who knelt on the mother's entrance, and besought her consent to their union. Explanations of the feelings which the parties entertained for each other, ensued, and Lady Aylesbury was not long in giving the desired consent. "Give me leave, however," said she to the lover, "to place around your neck the memorial which I intend for you. This chain," it was a superb gold one—"was a token of gratitude from the ward he loved, to my dear husband." Lady Aylesbury's calm serious eyes were filled with tears as she threw the chain round Edward's neck, saying, "These links were borne on the neck of a worthy and honored man. May thou, my beloved son, attain to still higher honors."

The wish was fulfilled, though not utterly danger and suffering had tried severely the parties concerned. The son-in-law of Lady Aylesbury became an eminent member of the English bar, and also an important speaker in parliament. When Oliver Cromwell brought the king to the scaffold, and established the Commonwealth, Sir Edward Hyde, for he had held a government post, and had been knighted—was too prominent a member of the royal party to escape the enmity of the new rulers, and was obliged to reside upon the continent till the restoration. When abroad, he was so much esteemed by the exiled prince (afterwards Charles II.) as to be appointed Lord High Chancellor of England, which appointment was confirmed when the king was restored to his throne. Some years afterwards Hyde was elevated to the peerage, first in the rank of a baron, and subsequently as Earl of Clarendon, a title which he made famous in English history.

These events, so briefly narrated, occupied a large space of time, during which Lady Aylesbury passed her days in quietude and retirement. She had now the gratification of beholding her daughter Countess of Clarendon, and of seeing the grand children who had been born to her, mingling as equals with the noblest in the land. But a still more exalted fate awaited the descendants of the poor friendless girl, who had come to London, in search of service, in a wagoner's van. Her grand-daughter, Anne Hyde, a young lady of spirit, wit, and beauty, had been appointed, while her family stayed abroad, one of the maids of honor to the Princess of Orange, and in that situation had attracted so strongly the regards of James, Duke of York, and brother of Charles II., that he contracted a private marriage with her. The birth of a child forced on a public announcement of this contract, and ere long the grand-daughter of Lady Aylesbury was openly recognized by the royal family, and the people of England as Duchess of York, and sister-in-law of the sovereign.

Lady Aylesbury did not long survive this event. But ere she dropped into the grave, at a ripe age, she saw her descendant heirs presumptive of the British crown. King Charles had married, but had no legitimate issue, and accordingly his brother's family had the prospect and rights of succession. And, in reality, two immediate descendants of the baron's footed country girl did ultimately fill the throne—Mary (wife of William III.) and Queen Anne, princesses both of illustrious memory.

Such were the fortunes of the young woman whom the worthy landlady of the Goat and Compasses was fearful of encouraging to rash hopes by a reference to the lofty position which it had been her own fate to attain in life. In one assertion, at least, the hostess was undoubtedly right—"that success in life must be labored for in some way or other. Without the prudence and propriety of conduct which won the esteem and love of the brewer, the sequel of the country girl's history could not have been such as it is."

A drinkard staggering along as though the street was altogether too narrow for his particular style of walking, finally "fetched up" against the side of a house which had been newly painted, his shoulder coming in contact first, and his left hand, as a stay, hitting next with a force which would have nearly upset an Omnibus. Shoving himself clear by a vigorous effort, and taking one of those circles which none but a drunken man can do, before he finally brought up all standing, he took one glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, and a third at his hand, and exclaimed, "Well, that's a careless trick! whoever painted that house, to leave it standing out all night for people to run against."

To judge a book well, we ought not to know its author.

Hon. James Graham's Circular.

To the Freeman of Rutherford, Burke, Yancey, Buncombe, Henderson, Haywood, Macon and Cherokee counties in North Carolina.

Fellow Citizens: The 25th Congress expired on the 3d day of this month; and with it, the term for which I was elected your Representative in that body. Ordinarily, Congress holds its sessions but once a year. In the last two years, however, there have been three sessions. You remember certain experiments were made by the Government on the finances and currency, in which I could not concur, believing it always wisest to "let well enough alone." The public money was first (in 1833) removed by the Executive from the Bank of the U. States, and deposited in the State banks; and these institutions held it on the express condition and command of the Treasury Department, that they would loan it out liberally to the people. Under this liberal and loaning policy of the administration, new banks sprung up like mushrooms; specie was even borrowed in Europe to make and support banks; the old and the new ones contended for the public money; and all the banks loaned, broad cast, over the whole country. Speculation and overtrading were the necessary consequences, and large and heavy debts were contracted. The country had been intoxicated and stimulated to excess by the great facilities of borrowing money, until at last they found, to their cost, it was easy to contract debts, but difficult to pay them. In this general indebtedness, there was a general suspension of specie payments by all the banks. The debtors could not pay the banks according to contract; and the banks could not pay the Government in good paper notes. Thus, business and trade were wrecked and ruined. Credit and confidence were paralyzed and prostrated. Hundreds and thousands of deluded debtors fell victims, and became insolvent and bankrupt, under the influence of this unfortunate experiment. Amidst this scene of wide spread ruin and distress, President Van Buren convened Congress on the first Monday in Sept., 1837, and recommended what is called the "Sub-Treasury" which is this: "That the public money shall be collected from the people in gold and silver only; that it shall be held, and kept, and paid out only by the officers appointed by the President; and that no bank paper shall be received in payment from the people for their public taxes and dues; and that no bank shall be used as a depository of the public money. In short, that the General Government will have nothing to do with banks and bank notes, in any way or form whatever. This proposition of the President has been recommended to Congress in each of his three messages, and is now properly regarded as the prominent and leading measure of his administration. Upon this proposition I have bestowed all the attention and reflection of which I am capable, and after a most careful and searching inquiry, I am decidedly opposed to the sub-treasury; because, in my judgment, it is unequal, unsafe, and dangerous to liberty; conferring kingly powers on the President.

Before I proceed to treat of the inequality and injustice of this measure, I will briefly state my views and opinions in relation to the money and currency of the country. I am in favor of gold and silver as a currency, as far as it is practicable to introduce it into circulation. It is the standard of value fixed and established by our constitution, and is regarded as such by all commercial nations. But the precious metals are very scarce, and there is not, and never will be, a sufficiency of them to constitute the whole currency of the country, until the hills be converted into gold, and the mountains into silver, and they rolled into money.

In the present state of society and the condition of trade, to contend for an exclusive specie currency would be to attempt to sell the debtors to their creditors, and to deliver the poor over to the rich.

The great question then arises, What shall be adopted and used as a substitute and medium of exchange, in addition to specie, to facilitate the operations of Government and the business of the people? History teaches us that all civilized and commercial nations have used paper money to foster and facilitate the progress of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. In the United States the credit system and paper money have been in use fifty or sixty years, and are now identified with the business and property of every state and county in the Union. Rights are vested, and property has been bought and sold upon the faith and credit of this paper money. Many of our citizens have sold their lands and personal property, made title, and delivered possession to the purchaser, for these very paper notes in part of full payment. The law authorized these bills to have credit, circulation, and value, thereupon you received them as money. You know, fellow-citizens, the state banks were ne-

ver any favorites of mine, but were adopted by the administration as their fiscal agents after the United States Bank had ceased to perform that trust. Now, as these are the only banks, from which emanate nearly all the actual currency and circulation of the country, is it not the dictate of wisdom and the duty of patriotism rather to preserve than to destroy these institutions and their money, in which the states and the people have such a direct and deep interest? Is it right, just, or politic for the General Government to do any act, or pass any measure, which shall depreciate and destroy the value of this paper money, whereby the honest and innocent holders, who gave and paid full price for it, lose their money and property too? According to the most accurate estimates I can obtain, there are about eight hundred banks in the different states of the Union, which have notes or bills in circulation as currency to the aggregate amount of more than four hundred millions of dollars; while there is but about eighty millions of dollars of gold and silver coin in circulation in the United States. This relative proportion of the two kinds of money shows the danger to be apprehended from disturbing the basement story and thereby rendering the foundation insecure. If the underpinning be removed, the superstructure erected thereon will totter and fall. The question is not, at this late period, what ought to have been the measures and policy of the Government, in bygone days; nor is it the question, now, how we came into the midst of this bloated currency and excess of paper money; but how are we to be extricated and relieved from these difficulties without injury to the people and the Government.

The President, in his Sub-Treasury scheme, proposes to furnish relief to the Government, but none to the people. Now, I think this partial, unequal, and unjust. The banks have all, or nearly all, again resumed specie payments; and their notes are current, and constitute the chief circulation of the business transactions of the country. The expenditures of the Government have recently been between thirty and forty millions of dollars a year. Now, suppose forty millions of dollars in gold and silver be abstracted from the banks and the people to pay and support the expenses of the Government: there is one half of all the coin in the country suddenly withdrawn from the trade and commerce of the people. This would be killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. It would inflict a fatal blow on credit and confidence, which constitute the very spirit and soul of trade and commerce. Another suspension of specie payments would follow—prices would quickly fall—and the states and people would suffer great embarrassment and distress. The sub-treasury proposes two kinds of currency—the better sort for the Government; and the baser kind for the people: gold and silver for the President and office holders; bank bills and depreciated paper for the people and tax payers. Now, I see no sort of equality in this proposition; but rank injustice. What! shall a party of individuals, who happen to be members of Congress, and dressed with a little brief authority, vote to feed themselves out of the public treasury with silver spoons out of golden dishes; while their constituents are starved off and fed with horn spoons out of wooden trenchers? Surely, surely there can be no equal rights in this! I hold and contend for these principles. That the Government is a trust to be administered, and not a property to be enjoyed; that the Government is in duty bound, not only to furnish itself, but the people, with a good, sound, uniform currency; that whatever currency the Government uses as money, the people have an equal right to use and enjoy the same; and further, whenever the currency is damaged and depreciated, it is the high duty of Government to correct and remedy the mischief, and prevent frauds and speculations on the people. The character and tendency of this sub-treasury scheme are to abstract and withdraw all the gold and silver from the farmers and mechanics in the interior of the country, and accumulate and concentrate it in the large cities, around the custom houses where the Federal Government collects its demands.

To illustrate this proposition of the President: suppose that the sheriffs and tax collectors of North Carolina were ordered by law to collect all their taxes (which is but about one twenty-sixth part of what is due the United States), in gold and silver only; could the people pay it without great suffering and sacrifice? Would not the family-safes, the little till of the big chest, be violated and robbed, to satisfy the hard money demands of the officers? Further to illustrate this sub-treasury: Suppose that the sheriffs, their deputies, and collectors, should be ordered to hold and keep all the taxes and public money they severally collected until the State called for them; thereby making the pockets of the officers the treasury of the State; could any man in North Carolina be found to advocate such a system? I presume not. If it be right and reasonable in the

General Government to adopt the sub-treasury, then it should be enacted and applied to the State Governments; and yet no one of the twenty-six states has adopted, or even proposed it; but every one of them is now doing what the General Government has done for the last fifty years—they are receiving their taxes and public dues either in specie or the notes of specie-paying banks. I cannot conceive the propriety, policy, or wisdom of the United States Government, in its gigantic strength, usurping and appropriating to itself and its federal officers the gold and silver coin of the nation, to the exclusion and manifest injury of the states and the people.

The safety of the public money after it is collected, is always a great desideratum. From the foundation of the Government, down to the present time, the public money has been deposited in banks as places of greatest safety and security. The President proposes to make no more deposits of the public money in banks, but to commit it to the custody and keeping of individuals and officers appointed by himself. Is the public money safest in the custody of banks, or individuals? that is the question. "It is said banks have no souls; that is true; and it is equally true, they have no legs! but some of them have sound, substantial bodies; they have a local habitation and a name. All the stockholders of a bank are pledges and securities for the safety of the public money deposited therein; and, of course, they keep an eagle's eye upon the bank officers who are intrusted with it. From the year 1817 up to 1833, the public money, amounting to many millions of dollars, was collected, deposited in, and disbursed by the United States Bank; and not one dollar was ever lost by the Government in that institution. The State banks I do not consider so safe; but still, they are more safe depositories than individuals. During September last I was in the city of New York, and called to see some merchants from my own state, who stopped at the Pearl-Street House. Seeing there so many business men and intelligent merchants all at one house, and collected from all the states in the Union to purchase goods, I said to a friend and merchant, "I presume there is more money now in the Pearl-Street House than there is in all the other hotels in the city." He said, "No; there was probably less. The merchants, as soon as they arrive in the city, go directly to the bank and deposit their money for safe keeping, and draw as they need it." Now, why did not those vigilant merchants deposit their thousands of private treasure with their host, the landlord? Simply because it was more safe in the bank.

The enormous defalcations which have occurred during the last few years, but which have come to the light and knowledge of the public within a few months past, demonstrate the fallacy and danger of intrusting individuals with the custody of large sums of the public money. Such experience has clearly shown that the public treasury is insecure, and committed to earthly vessels, when in the hands of sub-treasurers. Samuel Swartwout, collector in the city of New York, is now ascertained to be a defaulter to the astonishing amount of more than twelve hundred thousand dollars of the public money. This money he never paid into bank, but purloined it, and ran off in a steam-ship to England. This defaulting collector has been in arrears to the Government for several years, and his debt permitted to grow larger and larger, until he abandoned, without the administration taking one strong decided step to detect the fraud, and compel or secure payment; and thus the tax-payers have again to pay 1,200,000 dollars to supply that deficiency in the Treasury, occasioned by his fraudulent defalcation and the gross negligence of the Secretary of the Treasury.

William Price, the district attorney for the United States in the city of New York, collected an immense amount of public money, and he, too, has run away in a steam-ship, and never returned to the country (England) from which he purloined the money. In the land offices, also, there are large defalcations among the receivers of public money, and some of them were continued in office long after it was well known they were defaulters. These frequent defalcations and heavy losses should make reflecting men pause, and consider that it is unsafe and dangerous to intrust the custody of the public money to the keeping of individuals. These experiments may be asport to collectors, but they are dangerous to tax-payers. To pay reasonable taxes to support a good Government, such as ours is when well administered, is patriotic and praiseworthy; but to pay taxes and contributions to support knaves, and robbers, and swindlers, is an abomination in the sight of all honest men.

The sub-treasury scheme is dangerous to liberty. The President appoints all the officers the army and navy. He, and those under his direct influence, appoint all the civil officers and agents who administer the great empire of this Federal Government, amounting to about fifty

thousand office holders and dependants. He is the fountain of power and patronage. He can, of his own free will and sovereign pleasure, make and unmake any and all of the officers just enumerated. Now, this is more power than any one man ought to possess and exercise in a republican government. It savors too much of kingly prerogative. Yet, it is now gravely proposed not only to give him the sword, but the purse also; that he shall appoint not only the collectors, but the keepers of the public money; and in this way the treasure of the nation would be in the hollow of his hand, to do with it as he pleased. Thus you perceive, fellow-citizens, this presidential power, like Aaron's rod, is swelling up every thing around it. The political friends of the President, and advocates of the sub-treasury, say he is a good-natured man, and will not abuse this power if conferred on him. This is no argument with me. I would rather draw the lion's teeth than depend on his good disposition for my safety and security. I do not choose to hold my rights and liberty at the will and pleasure of any frail man. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance;" and those who expect to secure and preserve this boon and blessing without this price, will reckon without their host. I am jealous of power, and particularly of the one-man power. Our revolutionary fathers were jealous of it, and fought the King seven years, until he abdicated and surrendered all power and dominion over this country. According to my reading and understanding of the constitution of the United States, there is a careful division of powers—checks, guards, and balances. In that grand division of duties, the President had intrusted and assigned to his hand the sword to execute the laws. But our jealous patriots and sagacious statesmen did not commit to his keeping the purse and treasure of the nation. No; they committed that to Congress, and particularly gave it in charge to the House of Representatives, where all money measures and bills imposing taxes on the people must originate. I, therefore, think, when the President takes possession and custody of the public treasure of the people, he is trespassing on the legislative manor, and usurping powers not conferred on him by the constitution. If the Governor of a state should remove the public money from the place where the Legislature had deposited it, and put it in the custody of individuals appointed by himself, and should call on the General Assembly at a subsequent session, to ratify this assumption of power, I presume he would find few advocates. The people would not tolerate the exercise of such usurpation of power in any man.

The sub-treasury was, at the first and second sessions of this Congress, rejected in the House of Representatives, after passing the Senate. At the last session it again passed the Senate, but was not acted on in the House, because it was well known it would be rejected and defeated in that body; the people had come to their own rescue, and spoken through the ballot box in strong terms of displeasure and disapprobation of that measure. Thus, you discover the sub-treasury has never become a law of Congress, although during the suspension of specie payments it was acted on and enforced by the Executive, and, indeed, a zealous friend of the President said in debate, "it was the law of the land, in spite of lamentations in Congress or elsewhere." But the majority of the Representatives of the people—the faithful Commons—never could be induced to vote for and support a bill so unequal, so unjust, so unsafe, so dangerous to liberty, and so repugnant to the constitution.

We have too many banks, and too many different kinds of paper money circulating in our country. This is an abuse of the banking privilege. Still, however, a good sound bank, which has a specie basis, and issues notes which can at any time be redeemed and converted into gold and silver coin, is useful to the government, and beneficial to trade and commerce, as providing and furnishing a capital and currency to purchase, produce, to reward labor, and speed the plough. A good plough is the true emblem of a good currency. No farmer is such a loving man as to construct this useful instrument entirely of iron; it would be too unwieldy, heavy, and expensive. This would impede, not speed the plough. A practical farmer makes the ground work of his plough of iron; but the stock, beam, and handles may be made of advantage of good wood; they are lighter, more convenient, and cheaper; and thereby every body, the poor as well as the rich, may own and use this useful instrument which cultivates the fruits of the earth. In like manner a good currency may be made to advantage out of metal and paper united; so that all who work may live, hold, and enjoy a portion of the currency, which is rendered more abundant, convenient and useful by the proper mixture of suitable materials. In the same way, meats and vegetables are united and used together to support and sustain life, to multiply and increase and render abundant the good things which are intended and provided by Providence for the food and nourishment of man; and thereby hundreds and thousands live well, that otherwise would starve and perish. In all money matters the government and the people should enjoy equal rights. The office holders and the tax payers should stand on one level platform. I ask nothing more; and I will consent to a thing less.

The public lands still continue to occupy a large share of the attention of Congress, at their intrinsic value and great extent justly demand. There are

upwards of nine hundred millions of acres of this fresh land, worth from one dollar and a quarter to twenty dollars per acre. There were a great number of propositions before Congress in relation to the disposition of them, but no final action changing the present system.

The President recommended a graduation in the price of the public lands, reducing them from one dollar and a quarter to fifty cents per acre. It passed the Senate, but was rejected in the House. This proposition had the outside of a sale, and the inside of a gift; for to that conclusion it aimed and came at last, as a part of the scheme was to give away the public lands to the states in which they were situated, after they had been a certain time in the market. The old states appear of late to be waking up, and becoming sensible of the magnitude and great value of this rich inheritance, in which they all have a common interest with the new states. This property ought not to be sacrificed and wasted for the exclusive benefit of the new states, who claim appropriations out of it for all their state institutions and improvements. This land ought to be sold, and the proceeds annually divided among all the states to establish common schools; to construct internal improvements; and to be applied to such other purposes as the state legislatures might indicate. My views and opinions on this subject are so well known, that I forbear to say more, except to request the people to make all candidates for office unmask themselves, and declare their opinions in relation to this matter. I think the prospect of obtaining our proportion of the proceeds of these lands is brightening; but it will require an undivided front, and a sailor's pull "all together," to obtain them. North Carolina is justly entitled to her share of this money, and she ought to use all fair means to get it.

The expenditures and appropriations under the general government have now grown and increased, in ten years, from about twelve millions to near forty millions of dollars a year. This is a rapid increase, and more than I think a wise and economical administration of the government ought to require; because no more money ought to be drawn and collected from the people than is absolutely needed. Now, I think fifteen (or twenty millions at the outside) ought annually to administer this government in all the powers limited and committed to its charge. Whenever you exceed and transcend the proper limit, you necessarily render the government extravagant and corrupt; and speculations and defalcations follow and grow up as a sort of sub-treasury sponge, to absorb and consume your substance. I am for no mean parsimony or left handed economy. Not at all. Whatever is right and necessary I will cheerfully go for; but I am for a strict and rigid responsibility and accountability with all public officers, from the highest to the lowest, who are in any way connected and intrusted with the public money.

The subject of abolition frequently excites strong and angry feelings in Congress. It is a very delicate and dangerous question, and it requires much prudence and vigilance to guard off the assaults and assassinations which those deluded fanatics and misguided philanthropists permit to inflict upon the Union and the rights of southern institutions. Abolition, when left and limited to its own circle, is not much to be dreaded, because the numbers and influence of its advocates are not sufficiently powerful to effect any general mischief; but the character in which serious apprehensions may be entertained from it is, that the two great parties, in some of the free states are both, when hard pressed, shamefully using it to effect their political purposes and triumphs; and in that way the abolitionists unite and co-operate in one state with one party, and in another state with the other party, just as they can make most out of their capital and abolition principles for the time being. This gives a consequence and importance to this heinous which it could not otherwise acquire. I regret to add that some Southern politicians permit their party feelings to obscure their judgments, and insinuate that their opponents are abolitionists. This is fanning the fire-brand which the incendiary would apply to our own family mansion. Surely the vocabulary of hard names and bitter epithets of party denunciations are sufficiently numerous and odious to fill and satiate any fool's stomach, without charging his Southern neighbor with being accessory to burning down his own dwelling house and destroying his own property. There are some great questions which are above and beyond all petty party considerations. This is one. We hold our property above and beyond, behind and anterior to the constitution itself. The whole South, in fact, united as one man on this question, notwithstanding the small game of small politicians to build up a small fame upon small party capital, by envy, detraction, and slander. It is very indiscreet to sport with lighted straw about a powder magazine.

The war in Florida with the Seminole Indians is still going on. It has been protracted and expensive. The unexplored and extensive swamps and morasses in that region render it very difficult to find, pursue, and subdue the enemy. I think it has been very unfortunate that the speedy and successful termination of that war, that the officers and troops have been so often changed. Each commander adopts a new plan of operations, and in that way there is too much time and money lost in doing and undoing, in marching and counter-marching to the scene of action.

All the Indian tribes have been order-

ed to be removed west of the Mississippi river, and settled in the wilderness beyond the white man. This policy of the Government was both wise and humane. It was better for both races, whose habits and pursuits are as dissimilar as the color of their skins, and who never can live together on terms of equality and peace.

Our commercial relations with foreign powers, I believe, are well conducted and administered. The United States are at peace with all foreign nations; and have no existing difficulties with any one of them, except Great Britain, touching the northeastern boundary of the state of Maine. This boundary-line was fixed and settled on paper by the treaty of peace in the year 1783; but never yet has been actually run and located upon land, so as distinctly to ascertain and settle the dividing line between the United States and the British province of New Brunswick. A contest recently took place among the people in that vicinity, in regard to the right of cutting wood and timber on the disputed territory. The people of the neighborhood took sides, and the misunderstanding extended itself until the Governors of Maine and New Brunswick called out their troops and marched them to the disputed boundary to assert and maintain the rights of their respective states; so that the two armies were assembled near the line, and were very near having a border war. These hostile attitudes and belligerent appearances were communicated by the President to Congress. Congress forthwith passed a law authorizing the President to call out fifty thousand volunteers and troops to defend our soil and repel invasion, if the British should attempt to seize and hold by force our territory. I am happy to add, later advices from the scene of disorder indicate a pacific disposition, and it is sincerely hoped there will be no blood shed; and that this long disputed boundary will be speedily settled, and finally adjusted in a peaceable manner.

Congress has just passed a law to take the next census, or enumeration of the people in each of the states. The marshals and their deputies will be in each county to ascertain the number of souls in every family, and make true reports of the same. This is required by the constitution to be done once in ten years, to fix and determine the ratio of representation in Congress.

I have now given you a brief sketch of some of the most prominent subjects which have been agitated and considered in Congress during the last three sessions. When I remember that these questions operate upon sixteen millions of people, I am filled with deep anxiety and the weight of responsibility which attaches to those who decide them. I have diligently inquired after truth and justice, as a light to my feet and a lamp to my path, to ascertain what was right and best for my constituents and countrymen. I have endeavored to predicate my political opinions and public conduct upon republican principles, which consist, according to my understanding, in equal rights, the liberty of the people, and the union of the states. How far I have been right or wrong, it becomes me not to say. My public course I submit and leave to better judges—to the enlightened and independent freemen who have so often manifested their kindness and indulgence to my frailties and imperfections. To err, is the nature of man; and without mercy none of us will ever see salvation.

It is now just fifty years this month—one half century—since the present excellent and glorious constitution of the United States was adopted and established. It has been our shield and sword. It is the ark of safety, the arch of liberty, and the rainbow of peace. It is the palladium of our strength and the covenant bond of our union. May He in whose hands are the destinies of mortals and nations, preserve and perpetuate this bond; and may the sun of heaven, at the expiration of the next half century, rise and shine upon it unbroken in all its primitive simplicity and strength!

I am once more a candidate to represent you in the next Congress.

Respectfully presented,

JAMES GRAHAM.

Washington, March 15, 1830.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

POLICE OFFICE—APRIL 4th.

A Comedy—and nearly a Tragedy—of Errors.—A scene occurred yesterday at the Police Office which developed incidents rather romantic, and formed a curious picture of the vices, inconsistencies, and whimsicalities of human nature.

Some seven or eight months back a young girl named Eliza Jones, gave birth to an illegitimate daughter, and being too poor to maintain it, she was obliged to abandon it to the care of the commissioners of the Almshouse at Brooklyn, where the child was born. When the child was about two months old, a fashionably dressed respectable looking lady, who gave her name as Mrs. Catharine Sayre, applied to the commissioners to obtain a female infant, in order that she might adopt it as her own, as she had no children. Although the lady's dress and demeanor betokened her to be highly respectable, the commissioners, with due caution, required her to give them a reference, before they complied with her request. And accordingly the next day another equally respectable looking woman called on the commissioners and informed them that Mrs. Sayre was a highly respectable and affluent lady, and that she would no doubt take good care of the infant. Thus satisfied as to the lady's character, the commissioners agreed to give her a very beautiful female infant,

about two months old, being no other than the child of Eliza Jones. And in order to have further security that the child should be properly treated, and well brought up, the commissioners made Mrs. Sayre enter into a deed of indenture by which she bound herself to treat the child as an apprentice, and provide it with suitable maintenance, &c. until it arrived at the age of one and twenty, and the commissioners, on their part, bound the infant, of two months old, to service for nearly half a century. These preliminaries being complied with, Mrs. Sayre was given the infant and took it away with her, and it afterwards turned out, that notwithstanding all the caution of the commissioners, they had surrendered "the sinless child of sin" to the care and keeping of a common prostitute.

In the meantime, Eliza Jones, the mother of the infant, having lost her character, could obtain no respectable situation, and was obliged to earn her living by officiating as servant in a splendidly furnished brothel in Duane street, which was also the residence of Catharine Sayre. And to this house she brought her adopted child, and unknowingly employed its own mother to take care of it. Eliza Jones recognised her unfortunate offspring, and kept the secret to herself, but bestowed such maternal care upon it, that the infant thrived exceedingly, and in a few months was one of the finest and most pretty children in the city, and the woman who adopted it seemed as fond of it as if it had been her own. When the child was nearly seven months old, its present age, Mrs. Sayre discovered the relationship which Eliza Jones bore to it, and with a refinement of cruelty, or from other motives known only to herself, she determined to separate the child from its mother, and send it elsewhere to be nursed. The poor mother remonstrated against being separated from her child, and refused to part with it, and Mrs. Sayre had the child furtively removed, and placed it with a coloured woman in Church street. The mother, however, discovered where it was, and went there on Wednesday and endeavored to take it away, but did not succeed, and received a severe thrashing from Mrs. Sayre for making the attempt. Eliza Jones then summoned Mrs. Sayre and the coloured woman to the Police Office, where they appeared yesterday morning and brought the child with them.

When the magistrate heard the story of Eliza Jones, which Mrs. Sayre did not attempt to contradict, he asked Mrs. Sayre why she had separated the child from its mother, and Mrs. Sayre in a most whining and subdued tone of voice, replied, that she had sent the child away as it would very soon be able to understand sounds, and she feared that some of the profligate expressions so continually used in the house might make an evil impression on the infant's mind. Such a sentence from such a personage, caused as may be supposed, no little merriment amongst the bystanders. The magistrate then inquired further, and as it was evident from the woman's own confession that she was a common prostitute, he informed her that she must give up the child to its mother. But Mrs. Sayre refused point blank to do any such thing. She insisted that she had a right to the child, and showed her indenture and demanded her pound of flesh. The magistrate in return told her that indenture was void and of no effect, and commanded the coloured woman who had the infant in her arms, to deliver it instantaneously to its mother. The coloured woman was about to comply, when Mrs. Sayre in a most determined tone of voice, insisted that if the child was taken from her, the rich clothes it wore should be returned to her, and swore that if they were not she would tear them from its body. The coloured woman, however, proceeded to hand the child to its mother, and at the same instant, Mrs. Sayre, with the fury almost of a fiend, sprung forward, seized the child by the neck, and compressed her hands round it with so deadly a grasp that the child immediately became black in the face, and was evidently being choked. Fortunately, however, the parties were standing close to the magistrate's desk, and Justice Hopson instantly started up, seized hold of the upper part of Mrs. Sayre's arm, and hauled away so effectually, that she actually tore away the arm of her gown, and left her arm from the shoulders to the wrist naked. This caused her to loosen her hold of the child, and one or two of the bystanders immediately seized hold of her and forced her away from it. The child was then restored to its mother, who carried it off with an air of most obvious delight and triumph. The scene then closed by the magistrate committing the splendidly dressed Mrs. Sayre to prison, as a common vagrant, and charged her with having committed two assaults and batteries.

Most respectfully, your old and
Republican Whig Friend,
EDMUND JONES, of Wilkes.

THE ALLIANCE.

The Standard disavows any intention of impugning abolitionism to the Whigs of the South, but says that they have entered into an alliance with Northern abolitionists. The Standard cannot expect any one who thinks for himself to believe this. He has no evidence of any such bargain, compact, or agreement. If he has, let him bring it forward: let him tell us who was authorized and empowered to negotiate this alliance? who witnessed it? and what are the terms and stipulations on either side? If the abolitionists at the North, or any portion of them, are in array against Mr. Van Buren, we never urged them to it; we cannot help it if we would, and are not sure that it will be of any advantage to us in the end. We are sure they will not vote for Mr. Clay if they can get any one who will at all temporize with their abominable doctrines. We believe further, that the most infatuated and reckless, as well as the most electioneering party of abolitionists, are in the state of Ohio, and it is well known that a majority of these are in favor of Mr. Van Buren; nay, it is evident, they turned the scale in favor of that party at the last general election in that state. We are not so irrational as to charge this as the fault of the Southern Van Buren party; we have no idea that any material portion of them are abolitionists; indeed, it is a most unnatural conclusion, that any one in a slave country should entertain that pernicious doctrine. It is contrary to the great first principle of human action, self-preservation. The same thing may be said of alliances or concerted arrangements with those enemies to our peace. We are none of us with them, and it is a useless consumption of ink and time for the Standard to be so eternally reiterating this charge.

Salisbury Watchman.

A Toast.—The following toast was given at a typographical festival:

"The American Flag—Composed of colors warranted not to run."

ty of the people to unite in a zealous and decided expression of their opinions and judgments on the present policy of our government, and the approaching political events of the country. And for the performance of this common duty on their part, and for other purposes that concern their common interest: We, the Grand Jury of said county, invite the People of Wilkes to meet at the Court House on Tuesday of next May court, and that public notice be given of the proposed meeting.

The above Resolution unanimously adopted.

JAMES MARTIN, Foreman,
Hugh Brown,
James M. Parks,
James Stewart,
John Ferguson,
Aaron Felix,
John Witherspoon,
R. T. Steele,
Joel Triplett,
Thomas Land,
Eli Petty,
William Horton,
A. Church,
Joseph Pinnel,
Jesse Ferguson,
Robert Hays,
Joshua Laws,
Thomas Isbell.

After adopting the foregoing Preamble and Resolution, on motion, the Grand Jurors proceeded to vote for a suitable person for the next President of the United States, which resulted in the unanimous choice of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

JAMES MARTIN, Foreman.
JOSEPH PINNELL, Sec'y.

We offer no apology for giving publicity to the following letter from that distinguished public servant, and most estimable man, Gen. Edmund Jones, in connexion with the above excellent Resolutions. We know not how it may be in the other great division of North Carolina, but it must be manifest to the most casual observer, that the great Whig party of the West, is cordially devoted to the cause of Mr. Clay.

Wilkesborough, 12th April, 1830

Mr. H. C. Jones:—The communication from the Grand Jury of the great Whig Republican County of Wilkes, will furnish the public with some idea of the strength of Mr. Clay, and of the fixed determination of the county to support him. The poor youth of Virginia, who inherited nothing from his ancestors, but "ignorance and indigence," is rising in the public esteem. Born in a humble sphere, and having for a long series of years many trials and difficulties to combat, when trying his fortune in the West, then a wilderness. Mr. Clay by his unconquerable firmness, great talents and warm love of country, has done more for that country than any man now living. The humble writer of this was present when the question of the next Presidency was put to vote by the Grand Jury, and was much gratified to observe the zeal of the whole of that most respectable body, in favor of that great, much abused and reviled friend of his whole country. One of the Jurors, when his name was called, answered, "Henry Clay." "and if I had them, I would give him as many votes as Mr. Van Buren has caused lost dollars to the Government;" and several others made remarks something similar. The Whigs, I know, are confident of expelling the present party from power; but let them remember, that we fight against an army of office holders; against their money, their bribery and their corruption; and against the whole power and patronage of the Executive; let us, therefore, not suffer ourselves to slumber in the great cause of redeeming our beloved country.

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Republican Whig Friend,
EDMUND JONES, of Wilkes.

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Salisbury Watchman.

A Toast.—The following toast was given at a typographical festival:

"The American Flag—Composed of colors warranted not to run."

DUELLING.
We find in a late number of the United Service Journal, the following very just remarks on the odious and absurd custom of duelling:

"It cannot be denied that duels have not been so numerous of late years as formerly, and have more frequently terminated without bloodshed. The combatants now meet under the influence of a cooler temperament, they do not fight a 'l' outrage; second shots are rarely discharged; the practice is merely conforming to, with a view of preserving their stations in society, to whose inexorable and absurd laws their intemperate language or conduct has rendered them amenable. Explanations and retractions are now also more willingly given and eagerly accepted. It is no longer a mark of cowardice for a gentleman to explain his intention when misconceived, or acknowledge his error when wrong. The reputation of a duellist more and more approximates, in public opinion, the character of a bully. Moral courage is fast supplanting physical courage, as the characteristic of true bravery.

Why, then, should the practice be continued? The substance has long since been gone: why follow the shadow? Why not by one short struggle get rid of a custom which has no defenders on principle? Why longer tolerate a system which, "by separating the man of honor from the man of virtue, gives the greatest profligates something to value themselves upon, and enables them to keep themselves in countenance, although guilty of the most shameful and dangerous vices?" Nothing can be more absurd and barbarous than the practice of duelling, except the argument of those who justify it by saying that it begets civility and good manners. If fear be the source, or even one of the sources, of good manners and civility, what a state must society be in, and what a fiend must man be! If fear be the only corrective agency for bad manners, or incivility, then it is a panacea for all moral evils of humanity, and the philosopher of Malmesbury, after the wrangling of two centuries, is right."

"The good old Whig Auditor, Mr. Harrison."—This is the language in which the Globe of the 15th March alluded to the late First Auditor, Mr. Harrison; not, however, in the literal sense of the word, but by way of reproach.

Mr. Harrison is truly a good old Whig. He is one of those good old Whigs of '76, who assisted to achieve our independence. He was then opposed to the Tories, who were warring against the rights, interests, and liberties of our fathers. He was stigmatized by them then, as he is now by the official organ and Tories of the present day.

Mr. Harrison's head is now silvered over with the snows of nearly fourscore and ten winters. He was the friend of and protegee of Washington. He was sent by him a Commissioner to Spain, for which service he was not compensated until within the last two years. Mr. Harrison was appointed First Auditor immediately after the organization of the Treasury Department, and we understand he has now in his possession the letter of General Washington specially urging him to accept the situation. Such a good old Whig was Mr. Harrison, who is now reproached for his old Whig principles, and reviled by the chosen conductor of the official organ. Madisonian.

Anthony Benjamin, convicted at Providence last week of manslaughter, was sentenced on Saturday to solitary confinement, a hard labor, for six years.

For the information of those who are unacquainted with state prison discipline, and to hold up its terror as a preventive of crime, the Providence Courier gives the following outline of a few of the rules adopted at the Rhode Island prison:

"The convict is taken to a preparatory room, where he is divested of his clothing. He is then clothed in the uniform of the prison and has his head shaved. He is now led, blinded, to the door of the cell allotted to him, incarcerated in the cell, and locked up. The prisoner is thus lost to the world. His name is no longer known in the establishment, and he is designated only by the number of his cell. From this moment, during the period of his confinement, he is to hold no communication with any one but his keeper, nor to behold the person or face of any other. He is put to labor in his cell, and that and the Holy Scriptures constitute his diversion and means of instruction."

A daily paper, printed on a "large sheet" is now issued at Ann Harbor, Michigan—where only a few years ago, was not a white man.

Limit of Speed on Railways.—Dr. Lardner has discovered by experiments recently made on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, that the atmosphere is an opponent to railway speed more formidable than has ever been suspected. At thirty-two miles an hour, the resistance it offers is nearly 80 per cent. of all that the steam power has to encounter; and if increased in a proportion so enormously greater than the speed, that there is not the slightest possibility of any such velocity of transit being gained as some (and among them none more ardently than Dr. Lardner himself, have anticipated. It is ascertained that even forty miles an hour cannot be maintained except at a cost which amounts practically to a prohibition.

James Bryne, of Catskill, New York, recently recovered \$1000 of A. R. Livingston, in an action for assault and battery.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Monday, April 22.

The Presbytery of Orange will meet at this place, on Wednesday the 24th inst.

Preaching will be had every night during the session, and on Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 4th of May, at 11 o'clock.

Maj. Charles L. Hinton, of Wake, was on Monday last unanimously appointed Public Treasurer, by the Governor and Council, in place of D. W. Courts, esq. appointed consul to Cuba. The new Treasurer executed his bonds, and entered upon the duties of his office on the following day.

The Star says of the late incumbent, that he was a faithful and approved public officer, and will carry with him to his new station the good will and best wishes of his fellow citizens of all parties.

Wheat Crop.—The Charlotte Journal, on the authority of a gentleman well qualified to judge, says that in that region there has not been for the last ten years such a prospect for an abundant crop of wheat. We are much gratified in being able to add, that the prospect hereabouts is equally flattering. Should no untoward circumstance mar this prospect, the labors of the agriculturist will doubtless, throughout all the country, be abundantly rewarded.

Snow.—The Rutherfordton Gazette of the 6th inst. says: "We learn from a gentleman from Haywood county, that there have been three falls of snow in that and the adjoining counties within the last three weeks."

Election in New York.—The charter election in the city of New York, has resulted in favor of the Van Buren candidate for Mayor, and a majority of the Common Councilmen. In about 35,000 votes, Mr. Varian, the Van Buren candidate for Mayor, obtained a majority of eight or nine hundred. In some of the wards the scenes of Loco Foco violence were shocking in the extreme; and many Whig voters, among them some of the oldest and most prominent inhabitants of the city, could not get their votes into the ballot box.

Maryland.—The Legislature of Maryland closed its labors on the 5th inst. after a session of 97 days. They passed 418 laws, and 80 resolutions.

In the acts of this Legislature a liberal spirit towards internal improvements has manifested itself. Near the close of the session the following important bills were passed:

1. An act appropriating one million three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.
2. An act to guarantee the payment of bonds to the amount of a million of dollars, to be issued by the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal Company.
3. An act making another appropriation, on the part of the state, to the Susquehanna Rail Road Company, of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
4. An act to enable the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Rail Road Company to avail itself of the subscription of the state to that work.

The Methodists in Missouri, it is said, are fitting out an expedition for the Columbia River, which, it is expected, will depart in June. The company is to consist of fifty mechanics and artisans, and a few preachers and men of science; all of whom are to take families with them.

Mississippi.—From publications made in the Mississippi papers it appears that the hard times in that state are but beginning to make their appearance. We copy the following from the *Macon* (Mi.) *Intelligencer* of the 28th of March:

There has not been, since the settlement of our state and in the history of events, a crisis more important and more ominous of ill forebodings than the present, nor has the future ever been shrouded with a deeper and more distressing gloom than appears to us now. The hard times are beginning to make their appearance—those dark days of distress which have passed, and which we regarded as filled with the worst consequences—presented but a faint picture of what we must witness. Already are our Coun-

House doors lined with advertisements of Sheriff's sales; and we are much better off than the people of other counties. In consequence of our Court not being held last spring—we are six months farther from the great general crash than our neighboring counties. Scenes of distress are developing themselves daily—our exchange papers are filled with advertisements of sales of property; and unless money is brought from abroad to purchase this property—sacrifice upon sacrifice must inevitably be the result. We have understood that negroes, good fellows, are selling for two hundred dollars in some of the western counties, and the best tracts of land in the county are being sold daily for one-tenth their real value, and the contented happy man, who but yesterday thought he was independent, finds himself all at once a beggar, and without the means of support so far as present want is concerned. How long and how far those scenes of wretchedness will go, but remains for time to disclose. The scene is a frightful one, and the people in some parts of the state are already resisting the strict execution of the law; and if the march of distress continues to go onward, as it has of late, there is no telling what effect it may have—a people who see distress and ruin staring them in the face, may be driven to violence, and do that, which a few months since their very souls would have shuddered to think about.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CASE.
Alexander's Weekly Messenger, of the 17th inst. contains the following brief statement of the origin of the unfortunate division in this church.

The Great Presbyterian Law Case.
A report of the recent important trial—the Presbyterian case—by a member of the Bar, is now in the course of publication in the Presbyterian, a weekly religious paper of this city. The origin of this interesting case, as we are led to understand it, may be thus stated: The constitution of the Presbyterian church requires that each church shall be governed by ruling elders, who must be elected by the congregation and ordained for life; they must also subscribe to the Westminster confession of faith. This is not only the constitution of that church, but it is generally held by presbyterians that the institution is of divine origin, and therefore cannot be changed or modified. In the year 1801, however, an arrangement was made between the general assembly of the presbyterian church and the general association of Connecticut, by which in effect, congregational churches that are not governed by ruling elders but by the male members of the congregation at large, and which churches do not subscribe to the confession of faith, were admitted into the presbyterian system. This arrangement was intended to foster infant establishments on the frontier; and at first the effects were too inconsiderable to attract attention. But after a lapse of time it was found, in those sections of country settled by persons from New England, to have made extensive inroads upon the presbyterian establishments. In the synod of the Western Reserve, consisting of one hundred and thirty-nine churches, only twenty-four were governed by ruling elders ordained for life. The majority of the members of the general assembly of the presbyterian church for the year 1837, thought it was an evil which they were in conscience bound to remedy, and therefore passed resolutions declaring the unconstitutionality of the plan of union, and repealing the same. They moreover declared four synods, the churches in which were introduced into the presbyterian connection by the plan of union, to be no part of the presbyterian church. They at the same time made a provision by which all the really presbyterian churches, ministers and congregations in those synods were provided for, and by which they might annex themselves to the adjacent presbyteries, and still remain in full connexion with the church. These acts were denounced by a minority of the general assembly; they maintained that the unconstitutional character of the plan of union had been rectified by long acquiescence; and that the synods in question ought not to have been rejected without regular forms of process.

Out of the agitation in the church on this matter, grew the division which took place in 1838, and the organization of two bodies, each claiming to be the general assembly of the presbyterian church, and with their respective adherents, known as the old and the new school parties. The recent trial having resulted in a verdict for the latter, the former party move for a new trial. The argument on this motion is to be heard this Wednesday, by the Supreme Court, sitting in bank. Whichever division of the church may prevail, the other, as good citizens, must submit to the supremacy of the laws.

George Pollock, esq. the wealthiest man in the state probably, was accidentally killed a few days since in Halifax county. He had left his carriage at one of his plantations on the Roanoke, and had mounted a young horse for the purpose of riding out. In attempting to pass through the gate, the horse became refractory, and, on being struck by Mr. Pollock, reared up and fell back on him, crushing him in such a shocking manner as to cause almost instantaneous death. The accident was witnessed only by the little boy that opened the gate, who immediately gave the alarm. *Register.*

N. Carolina Marble.—We have seen a specimen of white or Hinton's Marble, brought here lately by Major Hinton, one

of the Commissioners of the Cherokee country, who states that to all appearance there is an inexhaustible vein of it, which intersects the Cherokee county in North Carolina. Mr. Patton, our States Architect, has had it polished and tested, and pronounces it to be of very superior quality. We compared it this morning with a number of specimens sent from the north to the commissioners of state capital, and found it equal to any of them. Indeed, it bears a great resemblance to the famous Carrara Statuary Marble, Italy, and when brought in contrast proves to be of equal purity and texture.

We think that region well worthy of an accurate survey, that its minerals may be brought into market, to compete at least with foreign importations. *Star.*

We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that a Board is now sitting in this city, composed of naval and civil officers, assembled for the purpose of consulting on and devising the best plans and models for steam vessels of war, three of which were authorized by an act of the late session of Congress. The Board is composed of the following individuals—Commodore Stewart and Captain M. C. Perry, of the Navy; S. Humphreys, esq. Chief Naval Constructor, and Messrs. Hart and Lenthall, Naval Constructors; Mr. Haaswell, Engineer of the U. S. steamship Fulton; and Wm. Kemble, esq. one of the proprietors of the West Point Foundry. *Nat. Intel.*

By the Logansport Herald, Extra, of April 6th, received yesterday, we have news of the decease of Gen. John Tipton, late a Senator of the United States from the state of Indiana. At the moment of apparent good health, he was attacked, on the night of the 4th inst., with what was called an apoplexy of the lungs, of which he expired on the afternoon of the day following.

General Tipton was a native of Tennessee, aged about 55, and had during his life rendered valuable service in different public stations. *Ibid.*

The Hon. Benjamin Pierce, late Governor of New Hampshire, died at his residence in Hillsborough, on the 1st inst., at the advanced age of eighty-two years. At the age of nineteen he entered the army at Bunker Hill, and continued to battle for freedom until the close of the war. *Ibid.*

Fire.—A fire broke out on Monday morning, about half past two o'clock, in the brick building on Bank Street, belonging to Mr. Wm. Harrison of Brandon, and occupied as a Tobacco Factory by Mr. Joseph L. Moore, which together with the buildings known as Thwait's Old Tavern, recently purchased by the Exchange Bank, were consumed. The Virginia Bank was at one time in great danger, but the judicious action of the Fire Companies succeeded in averting the danger. There is no doubt that this fire was the act of an incendiary. The property destroyed was insured. *Petersburg Int.*

The Great Race.—On Tuesday last at the Newmarket Course, (near Petersburg, Va.) came off the great Match Race, two mile heats, between *Boston* (a sorrel horse) and *Portsmouth* (a dark bay,) for ten thousand dollars a side, and was won by *Portsmouth*, with ease, in two heats. Time, first heat 3 m. 50 sec. Second heat, 3 m. 49 sec. The winning horse belongs to Mr. Hatcher, of Norfolk, and the wager upon it was made by Mr. Rogers. The bets offered on the ground were two and three to one against the winning horse. *Nat. Intel.*

THE PROSPECT AHEAD!
"And she bade me cheer up my heart,
For the best of my days were coming."
Walter Scott.

It is with pride that we have begun to contemplate the signs of prosperity, that are all around us making their appearance. North Carolina is certainly beginning to look up—never before have her prospects been so bright. In the West especially, we perceive the effects of the new impulse given to industry by the manufacturing spirit there springing up. Fewer of our citizens are moving off—lands are increasing in value—produce of every kind is bearing a good price, and but little pressure in the collection of debts. When the system of common schools authorized by Act of Assembly shall go into operation, as we trust and believe will be the case, the attachment of our citizens to their native soil, will undoubtedly be strengthened, and we shall hear of still fewer removals to the West and South-West. On the whole, we think our citizens have cause to take heart at the prospect before them, and push forward to still greater improvements. *Carolina Watchman.*

Business at New Orleans.—The *Picayune* of the 3d inst. says:

"The times are harder than ever they have been in this city, and no prospect of a change for the better; our stores are full of all kinds of goods, produce and provisions, but nobody to buy them; thousands of individuals in the city, but no business for them to do; property of all descriptions selling at low prices, but no money to purchase with; lots of banks in the city, but all of them afraid to discount—a true picture."

An extensive fire was raging on Cove Mountain, near Pittsburgh (Pa.) on Monday week. A large quantity of timber had been destroyed.

The Maryland Legislature passed a law, at its last session, to prohibit betting on elections.

The Albany Theatre is about to be converted into an Episcopal Church.

Most of the Maine troops have been paid off, and returned to their homes.

Providence, Rhode Island, April 13
Dreadful Fire and Loss of Life.—On Thursday night, the house of Mr. Timothy Peckham, of Exeter, in this state, was consumed by fire, together with its contents, and sad to relate, eight persons were burnt to death in the same.

Our informant gives the following particulars in relation to this tragical and awful conflagration. A man called at the door late in the evening and demanded admission into the house. The family was alarmed at his rude and boisterous behavior, and refused him admittance, when he gave some harsh threats and went off. Before daylight the house and all its inmates [ten in number] except two, the owner and his wife, were burnt up. Two of the number were ladies on a visit to the family, from Newport.

Since penning the above, we learn that the person alluded to, as having demanded admittance into the house, has been arrested, and is now in custody of the proper officers. *Courier.*

The Providence Journal says Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, barely escaped with their lives, by leaping from the second story window. The person suspected of having set fire to the house, was of intemperate habits. Mr. Peckham was his guardian.

FROM FLORIDA.
The situation of the inhabitants of parts of this Territory continues to be most dangerous and deplorable. A letter received yesterday from Mr. Wm. D. Arken, a well known respectable former inhabitant of this city, under date of St. Mark's, April 5th, affords sufficient evidence of this. The following is an extract from it:

"Yesterday the Colonel was with me, and I did anticipate he would have stayed with me some time; but, (horrid to relate!) before the sun set we received intelligence that Colonel Scott's house had been attacked by Indians. Mrs. Bailey and children, with Mrs. Perine, were there on a visit. Mrs. P. was shot dead; and one of the servants, who was in the house at the time, was mortally wounded; and William Bailey, the child, was wounded in the arm. This occurred about eight o'clock on the night of the 3d inst. I am placed, and have been, in a most wretched situation. I am almost worn down. I have nothing more to state, but that my party [engaged in getting out Navy timber] has been twice attacked this winter, and we have been twice driven; one white man was killed, and two Indians. We are now busy shipping timber at the hazard of our lives. There is no knowing what a day may bring forth. This is written under great excitement. We are in a horrid state." *National Intelligencer.*

TROUBLE IN NOVA SCOTIA.
We have received from our Halifax correspondent a Nova Scotian of the 4th inst. From it we learn that a collision has again sprung up between the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, which appears to have caused some excitement.

The Assembly, representing the people of the province, has long been at odds with the Council; and delegates were appointed by the former, early in the session, to proceed to England, and lay the grievances of the Assembly before the Imperial Parliament.

On the 24 of March, an appropriation of £1,600 to pay the expenses of these delegates was introduced in the House, and subsequently passed. But in the Council, the appropriation was negatived—and a demand was made for delegates to be sent by the Council. Thereupon the House appointed a committee to examine the journals of the Council, and see what resolutions had passed that body. This committee reported that the object of the Council was to send delegates who should defend its present constitution and oppose the plan of union recommended by Lord Durham; and thereupon the House adopted counter-resolutions—passed a vote of credit for the payment of its own delegates—and sent it to the Lieutenant Governor. This was on the 3d of April. On the same day the Lieutenant Governor sent a message, refusing to advance the money, the vote of credit not being sanctioned by the Council, and immediately thereafter closed the session. *N. Y. Comm.*

FROM EUROPE.
By the arrival of the Great Western at New York, London dates to the 22d and Liverpool to the 23d of March have been received. From the intelligence furnished we select the following:

FRANCE.—The elections having resulted unfavorably to the Cabinet, the ministers again tendered their resignation on the 8th, and it was accepted. Marshal Soult was then sent for by the King, and subsequently M. Thiers was also called in. Negotiations for the formation of a new Cabinet were in progress until the 20th. On that day the new ministers presented to the King an outline of the policy on which they would come in, as follows:

1st. That France should declare war against Don Carlos. 2. That France should declare to Austria that she would not allow of a marriage between an Austrian prince and the young Queen Isabella, as had been proposed by Prince Metternich. 3d. That the affairs of Belgium must be considered as settled. 4th. That the war

against Mexico should be persevered in; 5th. That the conversion of the five per cent. rentes should be adopted. 6th. That certain concessions should be made to the growers of beet root sugar. 7th. That the question of electoral reform should be adjourned. 8th. That the laws of September should be revised; and 9th, and principally, that the *presidence réelle* should be insisted on, or, in other words, that, except on very state occasions, the King should not preside at the council of ministers.

To these conditions the King refused his assent, declaring that, if necessary, he would rather submit to be deposed than accede to the terms insisted on; but the latest postscript from Paris says that he afterward withdrew his refusal, and expressed his willingness to accede to the conditions.

The constitution of the new ministry had not been officially announced; but it is given as follows by the London papers:

Marshal Soult	War and President.
Thiers	Foreign Affairs.
Passy	Interior.
Humann	Finance.
Dupin	Justice and Religion.
Duport	Marine.
Dufaure	Commerce.
Sauzet	Public Works.
Villemin	Public Instruction.

The Paris Diorama had been destroyed by fire, with the three paintings on exhibition.

From the information we have derived from intelligent gentlemen arrived in the Great Western, we learn, says the New York Star, that among the people of England, the Government, and all classes, the idea of going to war with this country is deemed perfectly preposterous; that rather than it should take place, they would see the whole territory sunk into the ocean; that they look upon it as a border dispute, in which the feelings of the two countries are not involved; and that, as it is a mere question of land, and not of honor, it may be easily adjusted, and cannot in any way lead to hostilities between the two great and kindred nations, whose hearts and interests are indissolubly united.

THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.
The long agony is over, and People breathe freer. The closing scenes of the United States Senate, all that was said Mr. Webster had said—that had reached London, and there was no change in our securities, but the Journals most influential of both parties speak of a War as fratricide.

The business omens in Europe are to us all auspicious. Corn is falling. Cotton is rising. American stocks stand pretty firm. Wall street smiles once more. The People who have been scared to death, wonder what has frightened them. It is indeed a glorious reflection that two Nations of Brothers, whose is a common tongue, remember their lineage, and cling to Peace,—with an absolute horror of War. *N. Y. Express.*

Private letters state, and the newspaper accounts confirm the report, that Humphrey & Biddle had disposed of their entire stock of old cotton. The management of this house is spoken of in the highest praise; they have succeeded in holding this immense stock through a whole season of depression, and with a powerful combination against them—until at last they have closed the sales at high prices, to the great advantage of the American owners, and to the no small benefit of our common country. The affairs of the United States Bank particularly, as regards its cotton operations, are spoken of in the leading money articles, greatly to the praise and commendation of Mr. Biddle.

LATE FROM THE EAST INDIES.
By private letters received via Salem, dated Colombo, Island of Ceylon, 1st Dec. last, information has been received from our East India squadron. The Columbia and John Adams left Bombay on the last of October, and after touching at Goa and other places, arrived at Colombo, on the 23d November. On the 30th, the American Consul at Point de Galle, applied to Governor Mackenzie for an English armed vessel, to be dispatched to Qualla Battoo, and give the news of the plunder of the *Eclipse*, and the massacre of part of her crew. The next day our squadron got under way for that place—the crews of both vessels volunteered for the expedition against the Malays, and we shall no doubt shortly hear of another summary chastisement inflicted on these audacious plunderers.

Weekly Almanac.			
APRIL.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	
18 Thursday	5 28	6 32	
19 Friday	5 27	6 33	
20 Saturday	5 26	6 34	
21 Sunday	5 25	6 35	
22 Monday	5 24	6 36	
23 Tuesday	5 23	6 37	
24 Wednesday	5 22	6 38	
MOON'S PHASES.			
	6 11 10 a.m.		
	6 18 6 3 a.m.		
	6 26 11 27 a.m.		
	6 28 2 8 a.m.		

THE Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, Newbern, on the third Wednesday of May next, being the 15th day of the month. E. L. WINSLOW, Secy.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1839.
Fresh Garden Seeds.
A SMALL supply of Fresh Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by
A. PARKS.
March 14. 61—
BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well-known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market; we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazine, Crape Cambrile, French, English and American Prints, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS, Black, Blue-Black, and Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,
Hardware and Cutlery, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets, Cotton Yarn, Castings and Scythe Blades, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see.
PARKER & NELSON.

Boot & Shoe-making Business.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. David H. Gates as a Shoe Shop, where they intend carrying on the above business. Every exertion will be made on their part to please those who may favor them with their custom; and they earnestly ask the public to give them a trial. BOOTS and SHOES made to order; and all orders will be executed with despatch.

HENRY R. BOSHAMER.
RICHARD H. LEE.

Junto Academy.

THIS Institution, twelve miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and six miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion, and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited, by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few and rural alluresments, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructor; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders, so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of five months, \$12 50.

English Department, \$5 per session. Board per month, exclusive of lights, \$7 50. The present session will end on the 15th of June next.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

April 16. 61—

Just Received A LARGE SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.
At their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:
A Large and General Assortment of
Dry Goods, &c.
COMPRISING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Satinets, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS, Black & Coloured Silks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO
Hardware and Cutlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery, Cotton Yarn, School Books, Stationery, &c.
All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.
April 15. 61—



THE BIBLE.

Ain't—' Woodman, spare that tree."
Sceptic, spare that book,
Touch not a single leaf,
Nor on its pages look
With eye of unbelief;
Twas my forefather's way
In the hour of agony;
Sceptic, go thy way,
And let that old book be.
That good old book of life,
For centuries has stood,
Unharm'd amid the strife,
When the earth was drunk with blood;
And would'st thou harm it now,
And have its truth forgot?
Sceptic, forbear thy blow,
Thy hand shall burn it not.
Its very name recalls
The happy hours of youth,
When in his grandeur's halls
I heard its tales of truth;
I've seen his white hair flow
O'er that volume as he read;
But that was long ago,
And the good old man is dead.
My dear grandmother too,
When I was but a boy,
I've seen her eye of blue
Weep o'er it tears of joy;
Their traces linger still,
And dear they are to me;
Sceptic, forego thy will;
Go, let that old book be.

PHILOSOPHY.

Philosophy is rarely found. The most perfect sample I ever met, was an old woman who was apparently the poorest and most forlorn of the human species; so true is the maxim which all profess to believe, and none set upon invariably, viz: that all happiness does not depend on outward circumstances. The wise woman to whom I have alluded, walks to Boston, a distance of twenty or thirty miles, to sell a bag of brown bread and stockings, and then patiently walks back again with her little gains. Her dress, though tidy, is a grotesque collection of "shreds and patches," coarse in the extreme.

"Why don't you come in a wagon?" said I, when I observed she was so soon to become a mother, and was evidently wearied with her long journey.
"We can't get any horse," she replied; "the neighbors are very kind to me, but they can't spare their's; and it would cost as much to hire one as all my thread will come to."

"You have a husband, don't he do any thing for you?"
"He is a good man, he does all he can, but he is a cripple and an invalid. He reels my yarn, and specks the children's shoes. He is as kind a husband as a woman need to have."

"But his being a cripple is a heavy misfortune to you, said I."
"Why ma'am, I don't look upon it in that light," replied the thread woman—"I consider that I've great reason to be thankful that he never took to any bad habits."

"How many children have you?"
"Six sons and five daughters, ma'am."
"Six sons and five daughters! What a family for a poor woman to support!"

"It's a family surely, ma'am; but there ain't one of 'em I'd be willing to lose. They are as good children as need be—all willing to work, and all clever to me. Even the little boy, when he gets a cent now and then for doing a chore, will be sure and bring it to me, ma'am."

"Do your daughters spin your thread?"
"No, ma'am, as soon as they are big enough, they go out to service, I don't want to keep them always delving for me; they are always willing to give me what they can; but it is right and fair they should do a little for themselves. I do all my spinning after the folks are abed."

"Don't you think you should be better off, if you had no one but yourself to provide for?"

"Why no ma'am, I don't. If I hadn't been married I should always have had to work as hard as I could, and now I can't do more than that. My children are a great comfort to me, and I look forward to the time when they'll do as much for me as I have done for them."

Here was true philosophy! I learned a lesson from that poor woman which I shall not soon forget.

CONCERNING YOURSELF.

You cannot find a more companionable person than yourself, if proper attention be paid to the individual. Yourself will go with you wherever you like, and come away when you please; approve your jokes, assent to your propositions, and in short, be in every way agreeable, if you only learn and practise the true art of being really "on good terms with yourself." This, however, is not so easy as many imagine who do not often try the experiment. Yourself, when it catches you in company with no other person, is apt to be a severe critic on your faults and foibles, and when you are censured by yourself, it is generally the severest and most intolerable species of reproach. It is on this account that you are often afraid of yourself, and seek any associates, no matter how inferior, whose bald chat may keep yourself from playing the censor. Yourself is likewise a jealous friend. If neglected and slighted, it becomes a "bore," and to be left for even a short time "by yourself!"

is then regarded as actually a cruel penance, as many find when youth, health or wealth has departed. How important it is then to know thyself, to cultivate thyself, to respect thyself, to love thyself, warmly but rationally. A sensible self is the best of guides, for few commit errors but in broad disregard of its admonitions. It tugs continually at the skirts of men to draw them from their cherished vices. It holds up its shadowy finger in warning when you go astray, and it sermonizes sharply on your sins after they have been committed.

Our nature is twofold, and its noblest part is the self to which we refer. It stands on the alert to check the excess of the animal impulses, and though it becomes weaker in the fulfillment of its task by repeated disappointments, it is rarely so inflexible as to be unable to rise up occasionally, sheeted and pale like Richard's victims, to overwhelm the offender with bitterest reproaches. Study therefore, to be on good terms with yourself—it is happiness to be truly pleased with yourself. Pleasures and successes cannot compensate for the loss of this good understanding and amicable relationship between the parties who occupy "the house you live in."

"One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas."
Pennysonian.

Richmond Foundry AND MACHINE SHOP.

THIS establishment has been in successful operation for nearly thirty years, and is one of the most extensive and complete, south of the Potomac.

The Proprietors are prepared to receive orders for Castings of all descriptions.

Mill Gearing, Stationary and Locomotive Engines, Rail Road Wheels, Tobacco and Oil Presses, Belts of all sizes.

Plans and estimates furnished when required.

All orders addressed to the subscribers, at Richmond, or HENDERBY & McPHEETERS, Agents, Petersburg, Va., will be executed with promptness and on moderate terms.

D. J. BURR & Co.

Richmond, 1839.

Cash will be paid for 4 or 5,000 lbs. of old COPPER, for the above establishment by

HENDERBY & McPHEETERS,

General Agents, & Commission Merchants,

Petersburg, Va.

April, 1839.

64-1m

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A John Allen 2

B Mrs. Mary Laws 2

C James A. Mason 2

D John Lockhart 2

E James A. Mason 2

F Mrs. Mary Laws 2

G John Lockhart 2

H James A. Mason 2

I Mrs. Mary Laws 2

J John Lockhart 2

K James A. Mason 2

L Mrs. Mary Laws 2

M John Lockhart 2

N James A. Mason 2

O Mrs. Mary Laws 2

P John Lockhart 2

Q James A. Mason 2

R Mrs. Mary Laws 2

S John Lockhart 2

T James A. Mason 2

U Mrs. Mary Laws 2

V John Lockhart 2

W James A. Mason 2

X Mrs. Mary Laws 2

Y John Lockhart 2

Z James A. Mason 2

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

April 1.

64-1m

Five Cents Reward.

AN away from the subscriber on Thursday the 25th ultimo, a bound copy of the 18th volume of the "Gentleman's Magazine," and about eight years old. All persons are forbidden harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

SOLOMON FULLER.

April 1.

64-1m

A Democratic Meeting.

THE friends of Democratic Principles in Orange county and elsewhere, are requested to attend a Republican Administration Meeting, to be held at David Mebane's, esq. in the lawfields, on Saturday the 37th inst. for the purpose of making arrangements to carry out the wishes of our administration friends throughout the state, in opposition to the combined forces of modern bank federal Whiggery. A full meeting is desired. Our late Representative will be requested to attend and address the meeting.

A DEMOCRAT.

April 4.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1839.

William N. Pratt, and others,

vs.

Reuben Carden, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, that unless the said Benjamin Johnson and Sarah his wife, be and appear at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set down for hearing ex parte.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M. E.

Price adv. \$1 50.

64-6w

A NEW SERIES.

A DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY FOR

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

THE FOURTH VOLUME OF

BURTON'S

Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW,

COMMENCED on the first of January, 1839.

Terms, Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Two large volumes of nearly 1,000 pages are published every year.

This popular work is now printed with new type, cast expressly for the purpose, on fine thick paper, well stitched in a neat cover. Valuable engravings are given in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine and American Monthly Review has attained a standing that ensures its continuance, and the commendatory notices of the most respectable portion of the press attest its merits and popularity. Each number contains sixty-four extra sized octavo pages, and presents more reading matter than a volume of a novel. It is published at little more than half the price of any other magazine in the United States, yet contains as many original papers as any other publication.

WM. E. BURTON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, PHILADELPHIA.

The most distinguished Writers of America fill the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine with original contributions.

The Review department of the Gentleman's Magazine, which has elicited notice from all points of the literary circle, will continue to present a complete account of the popular literature of the day, with liberal extracts from rare and popular works. Translations from the lighter portions of the French, German, Spanish and Italian authors, occur in every number. Copious and Anecdotal Biographies of Eminent men of the day, with Engraved Likenesses, will frequently ornament the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Field Sports and Manly Pastimes.

Arrangements have been made with a writer of acknowledged ability to produce in the pages of the Gentleman's Magazine, a monthly series of articles, descriptive of the various Manly Sports and Pastimes, embracing a fund of information not elsewhere attainable, and illustrated, in its course, by several hundred engravings on wood, by Farmer, her designs by Landreth, Cooper, Cruikshank, etc.

Among others, the following subjects will be particularly exemplified:

The Art of Gunning, in all its branches, including the Rifle and Pistol Shooting, with ample directions and valuable hints to the young gunner.

The Natural History of the American Game Birds.

Boating and Sailing, with a full description of the various fancy crafts, and an interesting account of the principal Yacht Clubs in Europe.

The Horse and the Dog, in all their varieties, with every requisite respecting purchase, breeding, breaking and keeping.

Angling, with an account of American Fishes.

Archery, with its Customs, &c., and a History of its Rise and Progress.

Skating, Quoits, Cricket, Fives, and other Ball Games.

Forming in the whole, a valuable Cyclopaedia of useful and agreeable knowledge.

The Second and Third Volumes of nearly one thousand pages, contain the Celebrated ANNUARY REGISTER, and Monthly Calendar of American Chronology, complete for every day in the year.

Subscribers forwarding a Five Dollar Bill, may command a year's subscription and the remittance of these two volumes, in numbers, by the mail. Or any friend, or well-wisher, transmitting the names of five, or more subscribers, at five dollars each, will receive the two volumes for 1839, containing the Calendar, free of expense.

For the convenience of subscribers, various combinations have been formed, wherein the transmission of a five dollar bill will save material trouble.

A five dollar bill, of par value, will command two years' subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine—or two copies for one year, if sent to one direction.

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.



THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Bevers,

PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,

Fine Gold Chains,

Ear Rings,

Finger Rings,

Pencils,

Silver Tea and Table Spoons,

Music Boxes,

Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1.

63-3w

To Bridge Builders.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Tuesday the 7th May next, the repairing the bridge across the Alamance, near Judge Rufin's.

WILLIAM HOLT,

GEORGE FOUST,

JOHN STOCKARD,

HANDY WOOD,

NICHOLAS ALBRIGHT.

April 8.

64-1m

GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative.

THE subscriber keeps this invaluable medicine for sale at Pleasant Grove Post Office, Orange County. Its merits have been abundantly tested in the cure of the Consumption, diseases of the Liver, &c.

GAB. B. LEA, Agent.

Pleasant Grove, Orange, April 8.

64-1m

WANTED,

A FIRST rate Journeyman Cabinet Maker, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

Apply to the subscriber, living six miles north of M'Guistin, Trullinger & Co.'s Cotton Factory.

WILLEY MURRAY.

February 20.

58-3w

ORANGE HOTEL.

Hillsborough, N. C.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that this large and commodious establishment, situated on the street leading directly west from the Court House, is now open for the reception of Travellers and Regular Boarders. Having erected this building especially for a Hotel, no expense or pains will be spared to give it character abroad; his customers may therefore rest assured that his accommodations will be good.

Families desirous of spending some time in the place, and find comfortable accommodations at the Orange Hotel.

ISAIAH H. SPENCER.

October 17.

411-6w

BETHMONT Female Academy.

THE exercises of this institution, (twelve miles south west from Hillsborough,) will commence on the first day of February, and will continue without intermission for two seasons; the vacation will be given in the months of December and January. The price of tuition is eight dollars a session; Drawing and Painting five dollars extra. The increase of this school is a sufficient evidence of the general satisfaction which Mrs. Morrow has given in the management of her school; and we hesitate not to say, that those who wish to give their daughters a liberal education would do well to confide them to her care.

Board, five dollars a month.

THOS. D. OLDHAM,

JAMES THOMPSON,

ELIJAH PICKARD.

December 22.

51-3w

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of LATIMER & MEBANE, or to JAMES MEBANE, JR. are requested to call on the subscriber and make immediate settlement; otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES MEBANE, JR.

January 23.

64-1m

House and Lot

For Sale—in Hillsborough.

THE subscriber finding it necessary, on account of the location of his business, to remove his family to Chapel Hill, wishes to sell the house and Lot which he now occupies, formerly known as Simpson's Lot. The lot is situated on Churton or Main street, near the Presbyterian Church; is very convenient to the market and business part of the town, and yet sufficiently private to answer well the purposes of a private family. It contains near an acre of ground, and has on it a large two-story framed Dwelling, good Kitchen, Smoke-House, and other out houses, all of which are comparatively new, having been built by Mr. Simpson within a few years, and occupied by him as a summer residence. The dwelling house has four rooms, with a good fire place in each; and two more rooms may be added with very little expense. The garden, which is very rich, is almost entirely level, and free from stones. Possession may be had at any time, on a very few days notice. For terms apply to Mr. James Phillips of this place, or to the subscriber.

JAMES C. HOLLAND.

December 4.

45-3w

Job Printing,

NEATLY & EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

March 1.

65-1m

PROSPECTUS OF THE Hillsborough Recorder, ENLARGED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

After some unexpected delays, we have this week been enabled to present the Recorder to its readers upon an enlarged sheet. This has emphatically been called the age of improvement; but in all the multiplied forms in which this spirit has manifested itself during the last twenty years, perhaps in none is it more perceptible than in the appearance of the public press. The newspapers of our villages now, surpass in size and neatness those formerly issued from our largest cities. It has long been our desire that the Recorder should reflect a portion of this spirit of the age; and an effort to accomplish this desire, we felt was due to that portion of our friends who have continued to sustain us through good and through evil report. This enlargement of our sheet necessarily involves a considerable additional expense; but we are mistaken in the people of Orange, if we may not safely throw ourselves upon their generosity, and with confidence hope that they will duly appreciate the benefits of a free and honest press, and extend to it such a portion of patronage as will, in some degree at least, compensate the care and toil and expense necessary to sustain it.

It is now more than eighteen years since we commenced our establishment at this place, during which time we have had many difficulties to encounter. The storms of political strife engender many prejudices which it is sometimes vain to attempt to allay; and the zeal of popular enthusiasm creates preferences which yield nothing to honesty of purpose. These things tend greatly to depress a village newspaper, the prosperity of which depends almost solely on the patronage of the county in which it is published; and we ought not, perhaps, to expect entirely to escape their influence. But we have had more potent adversaries than these. It is said of the church of Rome, that she withholds the Bible from the common people; that they may not, through ignorance of the true meaning, be led into heresies; the priests only are to read and interpret for them. So it is with some of our self-styled Republicans: they are afraid to trust the people, and if it was in their power, they would entirely prohibit the circulation of all papers which do not perfectly square with their notions. Not able to contend openly for their doctrines, they would suppress all inquiry. And this is the spirit which has been operating for several years to undermine the circulation of the Recorder, and if possible to break up the establishment. At one time this was very high being accomplished; we were reduced almost to the last extremity; the star of our hope had sunk almost to the very horizon. But amid all this darkness, we were sustained by a consciousness of the integrity of our purpose and the justness of our cause; and perseverance has enabled us to witness the return of a brighter day. Our star of hope is now again in the ascendant; and we trust that under its enlivening influence we shall be permitted long to battle for truth and sound principles, with our flag nailed to the mast—"UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS."

Our enlarged sheet will enable us to embrace a greater variety of matter than heretofore; and we shall endeavor to gratify the various tastes of our readers, by placing before them every good thing we can select from our exchange papers and other periodicals, whether of Morality, Literature, or Politics. In all our selections our object will be, to blend instruction with amusement, to inform the judgment, elevate the mind, and mend the heart. In political matters, we shall nothing extenuate through favor, nor set down ought in malice, but on all occasions shall endeavor to give "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Having fewer advertisements, our paper in its enlarged form will perhaps contain as much reading matter as any other paper in the state. We shall endeavor always to procure good paper, and to make the impression fair and legible. When these things are considered, with the fact that the whole contents of the paper will be selected expressly for the people of this section of county, we hope those who have been in the habit of sending abroad for their papers, may be induced to bestow their patronage upon their own press, and thereby build up an establishment respectable in its appearance and useful in its operation.

To those of our friends who coincide with us in opinion, we might make an appeal, urging upon them the expediency of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of our paper; but we deem it unnecessary. They surely have discernment enough to know, that before their principles can triumph, light must be spread among the people.

We would also remind those of opposite politics, that the columns of the Recorder are always open to respectful and decent communications, as well from their party as our own; and that we shall endeavor on all occasions to give an impartial and faithful account of the transactions of the day. And further, when any important measure shall come before Congress, upon which we may think the public mind requires to be enlightened, we shall consider it a duty always to give speeches on both sides of the question.

With these brief remarks we submit our cause to the people of Orange, and trust that they will mete out to us a due portion of liberality.

Hillsborough, N. C., May 9 1838.

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer, with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the state that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C. Jan. 21.

65-1m

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15.

32-3w

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Fadden, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15.

65-1m

MRS. VASSEUR

THIS just received, in addition to her former assortment of

CONFECTIONARIES,